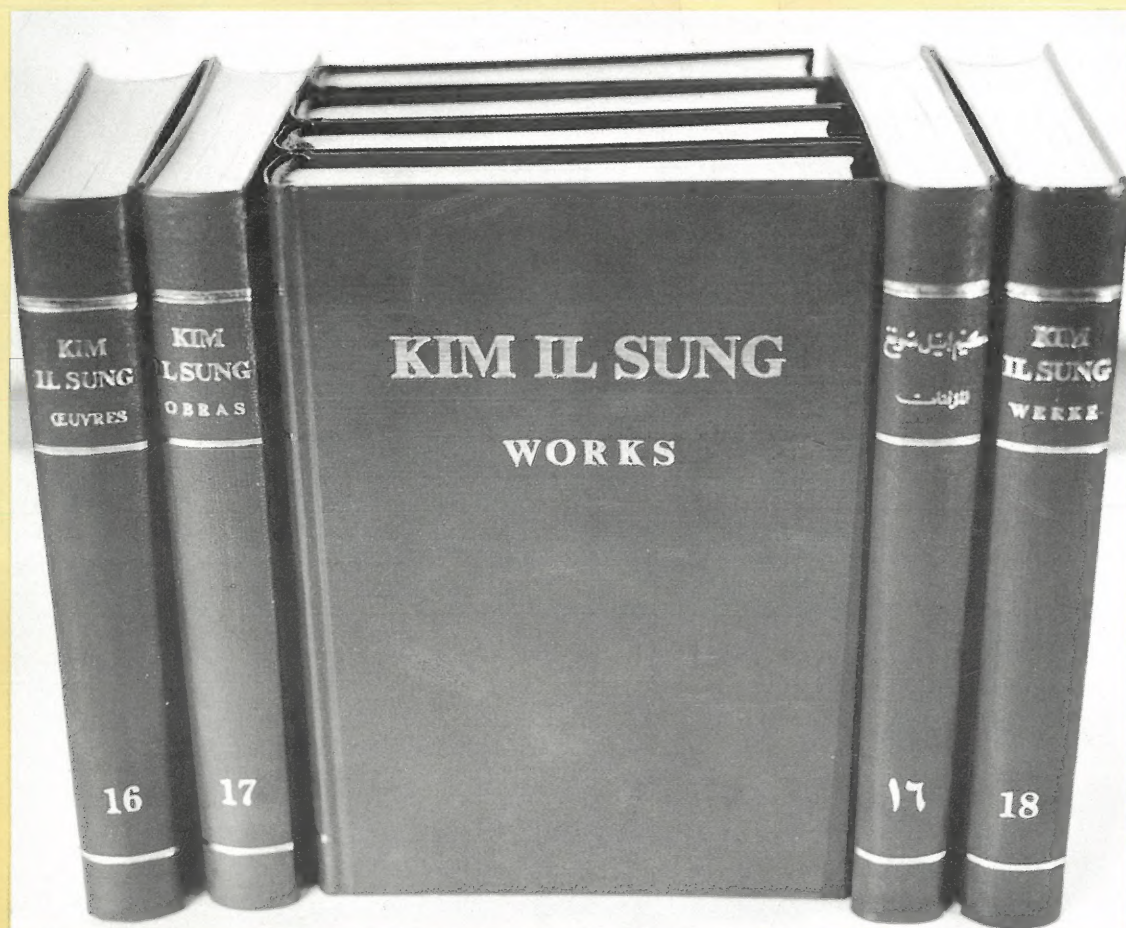




# AGE OF CHAJUSONG

Pyongyang, Korea

4  
1984



**Kim Il Sung's Works newly published in foreign languages**





# Age of Chajusong

No. **4** (12)  
1984

QUARTERLY

Foreign Languages Publishing  
House  
Pyongyang, Korea

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**Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with Comrade Veselin Djuranovic**

## **Korea-Yugoslavia Friendship Will Ever Last**

Leading a DPRK Party and state delegation,  
the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers'  
Party of Korea and President of the Democratic





**Belgrade talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrades Veselin Djuranovic and Dragoslav Markovic**

People's Republic of Korea, paid an official goodwill visit to Yugoslavia on June 9 at the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Belgrade was in a festive attire, seething with great emotion and joy.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed on the railway station

plaza. The national flags of the two countries were fluttering on the flagstuffs. The platform and plaza were packed with hundreds of students and children and thousands of people. Comrade Kim Il Sung was warmly received by Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, President of the Presidency of the SFRY, and other Party and state leaders of Yugoslavia.

The crowds enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving thunderous shouts of hurrah



to him.

An august welcoming ceremony took place at the railway station plaza.

When the car bearing Comrades Kim Il Sung and Veselin Djuranovic drove along the streets towards the guest house, the crowds welcomed him, zealously shouting hurrahs. Comrade Kim Il Sung had warm and friendly talks with Comrades Veselin Djuranovic and Dragoslav Markovic at the guest house.

Comrade Veselin Djuranovic gave a grand reception in honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung. After the reception the artists of Abrasevic Art Troupe in Belgrade had a performance to welcome the guest on his visit to the SFRY. The performance began with the chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and ended with that of "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader".

Comrade Veselin Djuranovic presented Comrade Kim Il Sung with a gift.

Comrade Dragoslav Markovic gave a banquet for Comrade Kim Il Sung. Comrade Dragoslav Markovic and Comrade Kim Il Sung made speeches at the banquet. During his sojourn Comrades Veselin Djuranovic and Dragoslav Markovic gave him luncheons. A grand ceremony was held in the conference hall of the Belgrade City Assembly to award the title of honorary citizenship of Belgrade to Comrade Kim Il Sung. Present on the occasion were Comrades Veselin Djuranovic and Dragoslav Markovic. After he received the title, Comrade Kim Il Sung left a holographic note that he felt honoured to receive the title of the honorary citizenship of Belgrade, a symbol of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples. He left a gift at the city assembly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Yugoslav people and responsible officials wherever he went.



**Belgrade people enthusiastically welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung**

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the memorial centre of Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade. He placed a wreath on the tomb of Josip Broz Tito, who had been an outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people and a close friend of the Korean people, and paid silent tribute to his memory, together with the members of the DPRK Party and state delegation. He went round the tomb and left a note, which expressed his sincere homage to Josip Broz Tito, an outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people, a distinguished figure of the international communist movement, one of the founders of the non-aligned movement and the close friend of the Korean people.

He looked round the house and other parts of the memorial centre where Comrade Tito had lived and worked. Comrade Kim Il Sung planted a tree in the Friendship Park in Belgrade to mark his visit to the SFRY. After he planted the tree, the great leader wrote a note to the effect that the fraternal friendship between Korea and Yugoslavia would ever last like the green forest of the Friendship Park.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a wreath to the grave of unknown heroes in Belgrade.

Some members of the DPRK Party and state delegation inspected an electronic industrial complex in Nish.

Comrades Kim Il Sung and Veselin Djuranovic held talks in Belgrade. They informed each other of their domestic situation and discussed the problems of developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and some issues of mutual concern, including that of the non-aligned movement, and reached the consensus of opinions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung invited Comrade Veselin Djuranovic to visit our country. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Comrades Kim Il Sung and Dragoslav Markovic held talks in Belgrade. They informed each other about the situation in their Parties and discussed the problems of expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and the problems of mutual concern as regards the international communist movement. Unanimity of views was achieved on the problems discussed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrades Veselin Djuranovic and Dragoslav Markovic held talks in Belgrade in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Premier Kang Song San held talks with Milka Planinc, President of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung successfully concluded his official goodwill visit to the SFRY and left Belgrade by a special train on June 11. A grand ceremony took place at the station platform to send him off.

Comrade Kim Il Sung exchanged firm handshakes with Comrades Veselin Djuranovic and Dragoslav Markovic, and warmly embraced them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung passed through Dimitrovgrad on June 12. He was accompanied to the frontier railway station of Yugoslavia by the Member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Justice and Organization of Federal Administration of Yugoslavia and other officials.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit to Yugoslavia demonstrated the solid Korea-Yugoslavia friendship. It marked a turning-point in developing the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between Korea and Yugoslavia onto new heights. It also cogently proved that no force could break the ties of solidarity between Korea and Yugoslavia.



# Comrade Kim Il Sung's Speech at the Banquet Given by President of the Presidency of the SFRY

*June 9, 1984*

Esteemed Comrade Veselin Djuranovic,  
Esteemed Yugoslav state leaders,  
Comrades and friends,

We are very pleased to pay another visit to Yugoslavia, the friendly and beautiful land of brothers, to meet you again and to share with you our feelings of brotherly friendship.

Allow me to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for your warm welcome and the cordial hospitality accorded us and also to convey enthusiastic and friendly greetings from our Government and people to the state leadership and the people of Yugoslavia.

Korea and Yugoslavia are both socialist countries and non-aligned nations. The friendly relations between our two countries are a comradely and brotherly friendship which was formed on the basis of the ideas of socialism and non-alignment. This friendship has come into full flower in all spheres of politics, the economy and culture since our two eventful meetings with Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Our present visit to Yugoslavia will no doubt open up a new era in promoting the friendly relations between our two countries.

I visited your country nine years ago when Comrade Josip Broz Tito was still alive, and established exceptionally intimate terms with him and deepened our comradely friendship. I always remember that momentous meeting with him.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito was a preeminent

fighter who devoted all his life to the revolutionary cause of the working class and also to the liberty and emancipation of the people. He was the Yugoslav people's outstanding leader who pioneered the road of socialism in Yugoslavia. Although he has passed away, his cause is being gloriously carried forward by the Yugoslav people today.

By taking over the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the state leadership and the people of Yugoslavia continue to go forward with strength, firmly maintaining, as the immutable bases of their home and foreign policies the friendship and solidarity among the different nations in their country, socialist autonomy and non-alignment. They are successfully carrying out the long-term economic stability plan for greater national prosperity.

We rejoice at the Yugoslav people's great success in building a new society just as we do at our own success. We heartily wish them greater victories in their future struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Comrades and friends,

Non-alignment is a progressive movement which embodies the noble idea of independence against imperialism. It is a powerful revolutionary force of our time which is opposed to the imperialist reactionary forces. Today, the extension and de-

velopment of the non-aligned movement is of great significance in safeguarding the sovereignty of the non-aligned countries, in thwarting the imperialist moves for aggression and war and in preserving world peace and security.

In order to extend and develop the non-aligned movement, all the non-aligned nations must adhere to Chajusong and strengthen the solidarity of this movement. Strengthening this solidarity is all the more urgent today when the imperialists are bent on their subtle machinations to divide the non-aligned countries and to pit them against one another.

All the non-aligned nations must regard solidarity as most important; they must strive to strengthen the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and also must take concerted action to crush the imperialist moves to divide and set them against one another.

The non-aligned countries must unite closely and struggle with determination to destroy the outdated international economic order which is a product of colonialism and which is the lever of imperialist exploitation and plunder, and to establish a new and fair international economic order.

So long as the old international economic order exists, the non-aligned and developing countries can neither avoid imperialist exploitation and plunder nor are they able to develop their national economies rapidly. The non-aligned countries must eliminate the source of international exploitation once and for all by their powerful efforts to destroy the old international economic order and set up a new one in its place.

Since developed Western capitalist countries are reluctant to accept a new international economic order, we deem it necessary for the non-aligned and developing countries to promote active economic and technical cooperation and interchange among themselves. These countries should work out practical measures for diverse economic and technical cooperation and exchange on the principles of catering for each other's needs and of collective self-reliance, and they should implement these

measures with credit.

Only when they eliminate the evil consequences of imperialist colonial rule speedily and build independent national economies by strengthening economic and technical cooperation and exchange, will the non-aligned and developing countries be able to consolidate the political independence which they have already won and firmly maintain Chajusong in all spheres of state activity.

We highly esteem the fact that Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the non-aligned movement, is making a large contribution to expanding and developing this movement.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Government of our Republic will make strenuous efforts to adhere strictly to the basic principles of the non-aligned movement and to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the other non-aligned countries.

Preventing war and safeguarding world peace and security is at present the most urgent task for the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all other peace-loving people around the world. By closely uniting and launching a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, they should improve the situation and convert all the continents of the world into continents where peace reigns.

We actively support the efforts of your country to set up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan area and convert the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Today the Korean peninsula is an area of extreme tension in Asia.

While vigorously accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, our Party, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people are fighting to dispel the tension in the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This is a struggle to establish national sovereignty throughout the country and defend peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

In the international arena the Yugoslav Party



# Speech of Comrade Veselin Djuranovic at the Banquet Given in Honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung

*June 9, 1984*

Esteemed Comrade President,  
Dear friends,

Allow me to take this opportunity of welcoming you most heartily in the name of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of wishing you pleasant days in your stay here.

I have the honour of welcoming Comrade Kim Il Sung, a recognized old friend of Yugoslavia, early in my term of office.

Today our country expresses deep respect for the struggle waged by you against fascism during the Second World War, the role you played in the struggle for founding your Party and country and developing them, your efforts for achieving the reunification of the Korean people and your ac-

tivities for attaining the aims of the non-aligned policy.

It is a cherished memory that you met with President Tito and laid the foundation of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

We are now faced with the task of further consolidating and developing the precious gains of mutual understanding and trust, equality and cooperation which we attained in the past.

Your visit not only demonstrates, at the highest level, the readiness of the two sides to attain all these common targets but it also gives impetus to it.

In order to achieve our common aims we are required to get to know each other better and

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and state leadership are carrying out many activities in support of our people's cause for national reunification and are giving active support to our recent proposal for the tripartite talks, which is aimed at easing the tension in the Korean peninsula and at creating prerequisites for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. We are very grateful to you for this.

We will broadly discuss the matters of our common concern during this visit to your country. I think this will be a new opportunity to work out a more concrete strategy for the joint struggle for peace, socialism and non-alignment and to increase and develop mutual cooperation.

Repeating my thanks to you for your warm

welcome and hospitality at this place which is so filled with friendly feelings, I would like to propose a toast to the unbreakable fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples,

to the prosperity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

to solidarity among the world people who advocate Chajusong,

to world peace,

to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade Veselin Djuranovic,

to the health of state leaders of Yugoslavia, and to the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

confirm where both of us are most interested.

Though our two developing countries are each faced by objective difficulties, they share much of the lever for mutually beneficial economic cooperation and this cooperation is in conformity with the overall interests of world progress.

I believe that as we are both interested in developing cooperation in this field as well as in other important fields, we will continue to progress along these lines in the future.

Comrade President,

The peoples of our two countries have chosen the way of building a socialist society to fit in with the specific conditions of their countries.

They give priority to their independence, integrity and autonomous right to decide the direction of their development in their own way and they are linked together by many similarities in purpose.

We are following with special interest the great successes achieved by the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an independent, socialist and non-aligned country, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you. Many of us have visited your country and witnessed these achievements. We wish you a new greater success on this road.

We will unvaryingly maintain the line chosen in the course of carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of Tito. This means steadily developing the socialist autonomy, achieving the prosperity of our multinational community on the principle of fraternity and unity and strengthening its non-aligned international position. We hope for a closer cooperation with your country and all other non-aligned countries in the implementation of the policy of non-alignment.

Cooperation between peoples is not only their desire but also an urgent demand of our times. This cooperation involves the common interests of all countries, irrespective of their internal systems, the stands they maintain in international relations,

their strength and sizes.

These interests have something to do with universal peace, universal security and progress which are directly menaced by the great crisis in the present political and economic relations of the world.

The most serious examples are the confrontation of blocs, the arms race which is daily escalating to a dangerous point, and the sources of conflicts and crises which far from being resolved, are expanding.

The situation demands that talks be resumed between the super-powers at the earliest possible date, that confidence be restored and the process of detente revived in all regions of the world and in all fields of international relations.

Yugoslavia, a socialist and non-aligned country located in one part of the European continent where the largest quantities of nuclear weapons and all other kinds of arms are stockpiled, and which is most sharply divided between the opposing blocs, has a vital interest in disarmament, detente and the removal of the danger of war. Our activity is primarily directed to the creation of confidence throughout the world. This cannot be realized without complete equality and the people's right to decide what their destiny should be free from outside threats or pressures.

Yugoslavia consistently calls for a peaceful solution to disputes and for respect for the sovereignty of nations and their territorial integrity.

The non-aligned countries should strictly maintain a consistent stand on the disputes and the problems of using weapons in any part of the world.

Today we express particular apprehension about the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war and the aggravation of the situation in the Gulf region which is at a dangerous stage.

If the legal right of the two peoples to develop peacefully is to be realized, an early end must be put to this conflict.

The danger that graver consequences might be brought about demands this urgently.



The world would be too narrow for all nations to suppose that they are living in peace and quiet in their own regions.

The international community as a whole should make the greatest efforts to eliminate, fairly and honourably, the sources of crisis to be found in various areas of the world, the Middle East crisis in particular; it should recognize the inviolable right of the Palestinian people, and see that Namibia becomes independent at an early date and the right of the people to develop free of outside influence or pressure is respected. The non-aligned movement should take an active part in it and play a prominent role.

All this shows that the active, peaceloving and reconciliatory policy of your country conforms with the relaxation of tensions and is in accord with the defence of peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in other areas.

Yugoslavia has always fully supported the proposals put forward by you, Comrade President, to reunify the country peacefully by means of talks without outside interference and the activity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for putting them into effect. We support not only in the international political arena but also in other fields, the proposals of your country for holding tripartite talks and pulling down the artificial barriers dividing the Korean people.

We will also take an active part in the solution of

the reunification question of Korea at the international assemblies including the United Nations and the non-aligned movement in future.

Today we think that the warning of the non-aligned countries has always had substance, the warning that the ever widening differences between the levels of development of different countries and the inequalities of their economic relations will bring about a deterioration of international relations and the creation of problems.

All this shows how vast the field of cooperation between our two countries and other non-aligned countries is and what great significance the non-aligned policy and the non-aligned movement assume today. Its ground was established by the programme of action adopted at the New Delhi Summit Conference and by the great prestige of the non-aligned movement, an independent and non-aligned factor, in the world.

I firmly believe that our present meeting will provide a new impetus for the successful development of friendly relations and overall cooperation in the future.

Allow me to propose a toast:  
to your good health and long life and happiness,  
to the health of those accompanying you,  
to the further prosperity of the people of the DPRK, and  
to our friendship.



# Goodwill Mission of Mozambican People

**Comrade Kim Il Sung  
receives a gift from  
Comrade Samora Moises  
Machel**

A Party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Marshal Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official goodwill visit to our country from July 22 to 24 at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

More than 100,000 Pyongyangites warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Mozambican people along the streets.

Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly received Comrade Machel.

A ceremony took place to welcome the Party and state delegation of the PRM in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a banquet in honour of Comrade Machel. He said:

**"We heartily wish that the Mozambican people will achieve national unity centring around you, Comrade President, and attain excellent results in the struggle to win self-sufficiency in food, lay the foundations of an independent national economy and build a rich and strong Mozambique within the 1980s by carrying out the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party."**

Comrade Kim Il Sung considered that a series of measures taken by the President and the Government of Mozambique to cope with her external and internal situation are justified, and expressed his support for them.

Comrade Machel denounced all the attempts to perpetuate the division of Korea, and stated:

**"In particular, we denounce the stepped-up militarization, presence of a great many foreign troops and deployment of missiles and nuclear weapons in south Korea, a hotbed of war on the Asian**





**Comrade Samora Moises Machel makes a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il Sung**

continent.

**"We welcome the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which indicate a realistic and most reasonable way of realizing the legitimate desire of the entire Korean people and achieving peace on the Korean peninsula, particularly the proposal for tripartite talks."**

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a luncheon for Comrade Machel and presented him with a gift. He was also present at a ceremony to confer an order of the DPRK on Comrade Machel.

A music and dance performance was given in the Pyongyang Grand Theatre to welcome the Party and state delegation of the PRM.

The two Presidents held talks in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Machel paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had talk with the guest in a

warm and amicable climate.

Comrade Machel presented Comrade Kim Il Sung with a gift. Comrade Kim Il Sung also received the highest order of the PRM.

A gift was presented also to Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, in the name of the President of the PRM.

The Party and state delegation of the PRM laid a wreath at the foot of the Monument to Fallen Fighters of the Korean People's Army. Some members of the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Pyongyang Metro.

The visit of the delegation will be a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and the non-aligned movement.

Participants in the Pyongyang Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture adopted a message of thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, successfully concluding it.  
Follows the full text of the message:

# **Message to His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK**

Your Excellency President,

The Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture auspiciously opened in Pyongyang, the beautiful capital of the DPRK, pursuant to the decision of the 7th Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries is coming to a close today, successfully winding up its deliberations.

The special interest you manifested in our meeting and the solicitude you showed to us, despite the pressure of your work prior to the historic visits to several foreign countries enabled us to successfully carry out our work.

His Excellency dear leader Kim Jong Il saw to it that every convenience was provided for the good proceeding of the meeting and the comfortable stay of the delegates, thus contributing to its fruitful result.

During our stay in this country we were privileged to visit cooperative farms, irrigation and drainage projects, agricultural and hydraulic research institutions, irrigation design offices and many other places. Everywhere we were received with a warm welcome and a cordial hospitality by the Korean people.

Thus we witnessed the outstanding success achieved under your wise guidance by the Korean people in the rural economy, especially in irrigation and drainage, success which fully justifies the name of "Land of Irrigation" given to the DPRK.

These brilliant achievements are valuable examples to be followed by the non-aligned countries trying to solve food problems.

We are convinced that the Korean people will, in the future too, achieve even greater success in agriculture, especially in the field of irrigation and drainage by implementing the Juche farming method authored by Your Excellency President.

We, the participants in the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture would like to express our heartfelt thanks and pay our highest respect to Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung and to His Excellency dear leader Kim Jong Il.

We would also like to wish Your Excellency long life and good health together with our best wishes to the Korean people for eternal prosperity.

Please accept the assurances of our highest consideration.

**Participants in the Meeting of Irrigation Experts  
of Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food  
and Agriculture**

*Pyongyang June 22, 1984*



# Progressive Literature and Art Are Powerful Weapon of Struggle to Build New Societies

**Kim Ha Myong, Professor and Doctor  
Institute of Literature, Academy of Social  
Sciences**

Progressive literature and art have a great bearing on the building of new societies in newly-emerging countries.

The peoples who were freed from imperialist colonial subjection are confronted with a historic task of developing progressive national literature and art on a sound basis, so as to defend national independence and achieve national prosperity. Unless progressive national literature and art are developed on a sound footing, newly-emerging countries cannot liquidate their cultural backwardness, a hangover of the old society, nor develop the people to be genuine masters responsible for the building of new societies, cultured and independent powerful human beings.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**“Progressive culture and art are a powerful means of equipping people with advanced ideas, educating them in noble morality and beautiful sentiments and encouraging them to the struggle to build a new society.”**

Progressive literature and art have a tremendous educative force, which emanates from their humanistic nature.

Progressive literature and art mainly deal with man, a social being, and his life, and realistically and vividly delineate them, so as to shed light on urgent and important human problems of the times. In this way they awaken people to the truth of life and the demands of the times, educate them

to have noble morals and lofty sentiments and rouse them to a worthwhile struggle for the building of new societies. For this reason the people who assumed power should make efforts to develop their progressive national literature and art on a sound basis while building new societies.

If they are to advance their national literature and art on a sound footing, newly-emerging countries should, above all, correctly map out and firmly adhere to the policy of developing Juche-inspired and revolutionary national culture and literature and art. Newly-emerging countries should properly define the nature of literature and art and determine the orientation of their development to conform to their national characteristics and the interests of their revolution, and should work out and hold fast to correct Juche-based policies which shed full light on ways to execute them. Only then can writers and artists be forcefully roused to attain a single purpose and literature and art developed on a sound basis undeviatingly and quickly, free from any complications.

To develop genuine national literature and art which accord with the requirements of the times and the aspirations of the people, it is important to thoroughly establish Juche in cultural development. Juche-based culture means a culture which conforms with the characteristic features of one's nation and the interests of the revolution of one's country: and it is national in form and progressive in content. This is the very culture which is created and enjoyed by the masses.

Literature and art are founded and developed with a national state as unit. Each country has different socio-historical conditions in which its literature and art develop. And the people who create and enjoy them have their own national characteristics.

One of the basic features of excellent literary and artistic works is the unity of refined form and sublime content, which comply with the needs of the times and the aspirations of the people. Only when the ideological content embodying the progressive aspirations of the times is harmoniously blended with vivid and refined form, can literature arouse sympathy from people and serve as a genuine textbook for life, a weapon of struggle which vigorously encourages and invigorates them to build new societies.

For literature and art to meet the aspirations of the popular masses who became masters of new societies, awaken them to the truth of life and revolution and inspire them to the struggle for Chajusong, there should first be the content which embodies the progressive aspirations of the times. This means that the content should include the struggle to obliterate the old and create the new, as well as that to safeguard the interests of the working masses and make every one well-off. The content constitutes the decisive factor that defines the progressiveness of literature and art. How much literary and artistic works can conduce to educating people in progressive ideas depends, in the last analysis, on what urgent and important social problems the author raises and what coherent answers he provides.

But the progressive literature and art of our times can enhance their function as means of ideological and aesthetic education only when they portray the progressive aspirations of the times in national form.

The peoples of all lands have diverse national peculiarities. Through long ages of their historical development they created and advanced peculiar national genres of literature and art based on their respective national lives.

The national form of literature and art is handed down, renovated, developed and enriched through ages of history. Therefore, it is permeated with mentality, ethos and artistic taste peculiar to a nation.

People are familiar with the national culture of their country where they were born and bred, and understand it more easily than others and appreciate it with greater aesthetic sense.

The heritages of national culture should be critically carried forward so as to establish Juche in the development of the progressive national literature and art complying with the requirements of the times and thereby apply national form.

Literature and art which are brainworks of human beings are developed in such a way that their heritages are taken over and reformed to meet the requirements of the new times.

Newly-emerging countries have a long history of literature and art and fine cultural traditions. They have contributed to developing human culture. The numerous remains and relics of culture found in Asian, African and Latin-American countries represent ancient culture. They were achieved by exceptional talents and creative activities of the hardworking peoples in those parts of the world.

The heritages of national culture created by ancestors hand over national form in the development of new culture and afford illustrative materials for the education of the working masses in patriotism.

It is important for newly-emerging countries to treasure the heritages of national culture, discard things backward and reactionary and critically inherit and develop things progressive and popular in keeping with the present realities.

What is of particular importance for newly-emerging countries in developing progressive national culture and art is to reject the tendency of return to the past and national nihilism and oppose the cultural penetration of imperialism.

Newly-emerging countries should take precautions against the tendency to blindly follow things past and restore things old and reactionary,

as well as the tendency of national nihilism to repudiate the traditions and heritages of national culture, in dealing with the heritages of national culture formed historically.

Imperialist aggressors did all they could to encourage national nihilism and the tendency of return to the past in their bids to stamp out the people's consciousness of national independence in their colonies. National nihilism is harmful because it makes people disbelieve in their own strength and emasculates their national pride, self-confidence and patriotism. If they are obsessed by national nihilism, they are led to make light of the priceless legacies bequeathed by forefathers, blindly worship foreign culture and randomly introduce it into their countries, so that alien things become prevalent.

The reactionary nature of the tendency of return to the past lies in the fact that it only attempts to eulogize old things of the past apart from the demands of the times and class principle and restore them as they were, so as to inculcate obsolete and reactionary ideas in the minds of people and hamper the creation of new culture.

At present imperialists use cultural penetration as one of their methods of executing their neo-colonialist policy and as lever of their aggression.

Through cultural penetration the US-led imperialists work by hook or by crook to wipe out the national culture of other countries, paralyse their people's consciousness of national independence and revolutionary spirit and degenerate them.

This can be graphically illustrated by the fact that owing to the cultural infiltration of US imperialists and Japanese militarists, today the decadent Yankee culture and Japanese customs and fashions prevail in south Korea and that the excellent national culture of Korea and her beautiful manners and customs are being trampled underfoot.

Historical experiences and present realities show that newly-emerging countries can raise their people's consciousness of national independence and give full play to their creative activity, thus forcefully stepping up the construction of new societies, only when they lay down correct lines of developing their national culture, reject the tendency of return to the past and national nihilism in the development of their national culture and oppose the cultural infiltration of imperialists while establishing Juche in literature and art and advancing their genuine national literature and art on a sound basis.



## **4th Meeting of Coordinators of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries for Standardization, Measurement and Quality Control**

The 4th Meeting of Coordinators of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries for Standardization, Measurement and Quality Control was held in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, from July 10 to 13.

The meeting was attended by

delegates from 13 non-aligned and other developing countries including the DPRK.

It debated on the question of increasing cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in standardization, measurement and

quality control and adopted its final document thereof.

The meeting decided to form 4 departmental groups in the organization to further strengthen cooperation in this sphere and hold the 5th meeting in India in January 1985.



# Global Independence and Anti-Imperialist National-Liberation Democratic Revolution

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, clarified the problems of principle and ways and means to destroy imperialism ultimately and make the whole world independent in his classic work "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea."

He said:

**"The anti-imperialist, national-liberation democratic revolution should be carried out thoroughly and the building of a new society accelerated in those countries which were colonies and semi-colonies in former days. This is of tremendous importance in destroying imperialism ultimately and making the whole world independent."**

An important task in bringing about the ultimate destruction of imperialism and global independence is to carry out thoroughly the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution in those countries which were formerly colonies and semi-colonies.

Global independence is realized when all countries and nations of the world get free from all forms of foreign domination and subjugation, win national independence and firmly uphold Chajusong.

Imperialism is the last exploiting system in human history which tramples underfoot the aspiration and demand of the popular masses for



**A unit of the Salvadoran patriotic armed forces**

Chajusong; it is the most despotic oppressing system which combines class domination with national oppression.

Foreign aggression and plunder is the intrinsic nature of imperialism and its way of existence. That is why it was and is engaged in the invasion and plunder of other countries.

In an attempt to subjugate newly-independent countries again, imperialists are now throwing massive aggression forces into the major zones of resources and areas of strategic importance under the pretext of "protecting concessions" and "security," and are working frantically to control the third-world countries politically, economically and militarily in the guise of "cooperation" and "protection."

The newly-independent countries freed from imperialist yoke, therefore, should fight against all kinds of imperialist-colonialists' aggression and plunder and thoroughly break down the resistance of the domestic reactionary forces, their accomplice. The peoples of different parts of the world which are still under the yoke of imperialism, colonialism and racism, should wage all manner of vigorous revolutionary struggles including armed struggle to drive out imperialists and achieve the decolonization and independence of their countries. The world's progressive people should actively support and encourage them in their struggle both morally and materially.

When all colonies and semi-colonies are liberated from imperialist yoke and win independence imperialists will lose their lifeline and last foothold and will not be able to exist on the globe any more.

Another important task in finally destroying imperialism and bringing about global indepen-

dence is to thoroughly carry out the democratic revolution in former colonies and semi-colonies and establish an advanced social system.

The attainment of political independence by colonial and semi-colonial countries is but the initial step in the struggle for the final victory of the national-liberation revolution.

Even after independence there continues the resistance of imperialists and their cohort, the domestic reactionary forces, and there remain the age-old lag and poverty, leftovers of colonial rule, in these countries. These countries were reduced to the suppliers of cheap raw materials and manpower and surplus-commodity markets for imperialists because capitalism did not develop at all or developed a very little under colonial rule.

On account of this role of colonies and semi-colonies imperialism has been able to exist so far. The newly-independent countries, therefore, should do away with the age-old lag and poverty left by colonial rule as soon as possible. To this end, they should eliminate the political and economic footholds of imperialists and thoroughly carry out democratic reforms, including agrarian reform and the democratization of education, and set up a progressive social system. And they must continue with the revolution and build an independent national economy and national culture to lay the material foundations of an independent, sovereign state.

This is the only way to safeguard their revolutionary gains, achieve the prosperity of the country and the nation and contribute to the common cause of the world's people to destroy imperialism.

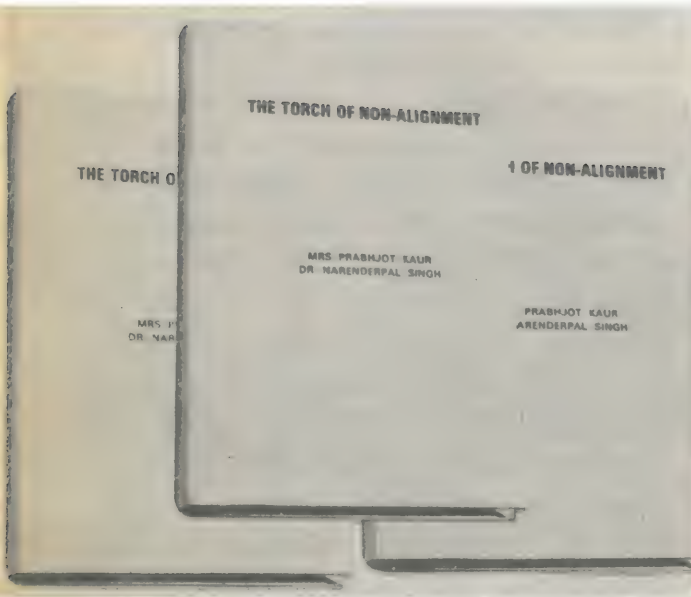
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*Book*

## **“The Torch of Non-alignment” Published in India**



The book “The Torch of Non-alignment” was published in English in India. It was written by Mrs. Prabhjot Kaur and her husband.

The book consists of two parts.

In the foreword the authors dwell on how the non-aligned movement, which emerged as a new political force on the international arena after the termination of the Second World War, has developed from the First Summit to the Seventh. They emphasize that at present the respected President Kim Il Sung makes a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

In part I the authors say that when it is guided by a progressive idea, the historical movement can move from victory to victory and that the non-aligned movement which embraces numerous countries with different socio-political systems needed a new guiding idea which suits its character. They emphasize that the immortal Juche idea reflecting the requirements of the age of Chajusong is the only idea which can be the guiding idea of the

non-aligned movement. They summarize the philosophical, socio-historical and guiding principles of the Juche idea, and say that the successes scored by the Korean people by applying the Juche idea served as a model which should be followed by non-aligned countries, and give a detailed account of them.

In chapter 1 they write that when the Korean people groaned under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the respected President Kim Il Sung set out on the revolutionary road in his early years in an effort to save the destiny of the country and the nation and fathered the imperishable Juche idea and, basing himself on it, carved out a unique road of the Korean revolution. They extol the Juche idea as a programme which fully systematizes the theory, strategy and tactics of the national-liberation struggle in colonies.

In chapter 2 the authors write: The Juche idea made a philosophical clarification of man’s position and role in the world for the first time in history and shed new light on the fundamental principles of the socio-historical movement of the popular masses who make and advance history. They point out in detail that the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il threw full light on the philosophical and socio-historical principles of the Juche idea and the ways of putting them into effect, before they stress that though the Juche idea was founded to meet the requirements of the Korean revolution, it is a philosophical idea which most correctly reflects the requirements of the modern times and is easy to understand and plain and logic, and, for this it became the torch which sheds light on the ways of the struggles of all countries, nations, classes and circles for Chajusong irrespective of religious beliefs and socio-political systems.



In chapter 3 the authors detail how the great leader President Kim Il Sung organized and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to glorious victory under the banner of the Juche idea and emphasize that the struggle constitutes the strategical and tactical basis of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of Asian, African and Latin-American peoples. They summarize the shining successes gained by the Korean people in the revolution and construction after liberation under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. They stress that they serve as the priceless experience to the non-aligned and newly-emerging countries and an example for them to follow.

In part 2 the authors eulogize the esteemed President Kim Il Sung's great and well-advised idea of strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement as a banner which inspires hundreds of millions of the world's people to fight vigorously against imperialism and for independence.

In chapter 4 the authors stress that Chajusong is the life and soul of independent sovereign states and write that the non-aligned countries should hold fast to Chajusong in order to achieve genuine national independence. They stress that the DPRK establishes and develops diplomatic relations, on the principle of mutual respect, with large and small countries which respect her sovereignty and contributes greatly to shattering the imperialist attempts to destroy and divide the non-aligned movement and strengthening the unity and cohesion of non-aligned countries.

They emphasize that it is essential to expanding and developing the non-aligned movement for its member nations to strictly observe its fundamental principle, and say that the DPRK not only upholds this principle but also unerringly leads the member nations to the road to sovereignty and independence.

In chapter 5 the authors note that in order to maintain Chajusong non-aligned countries should build independent national economies, and, to this end, should realize mutual cooperation on the

principle of collective self-reliance and South-South cooperation, and strive to destroy the old international economic order and set up a new one and establish a new international information order.

In chapter 6 the authors say that imperialism is aggressive and plunderous in its nature and is the author of aggression and war, and stress that it is an important task facing non-aligned countries to oppose the formation of military blocs and expansion of armaments by US-led imperialist powers and fight to safeguard the peace and security of the world. They underscore that if non-aligned countries create nuclear-free, peace zones in all parts of the world and enlarge them, they will be able to frustrate the imperialist moves to plunge mankind into the holocaust of nuclear war and safeguard global peace and security.

They highly praise the respected leader President Kim Il Sung as a revolutionary father who embarked on the revolutionary road in his early years and is renowned throughout the world for his unshaken faith, revolutionary ardour and steadfast allegiance to principle and his qualities of a great politician, and as a great leader who performed immortal exploits in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement. They stress that the great leader President Kim Il Sung with long experiences in revolutionary struggle and outstanding leadership leads the non-aligned movement to greater glory and victory, which is the privilege of the movement that cannot be estimated by anything. They also write that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, successor to the Juche cause, clarified the fundamental principle and stance of the non-aligned movement in many works, so as to make great contributions to the development of the movement.

In conclusion the authors point out that the relations between Korea and India develop favourably, and stress that the high international prestige and dignity of the great leader President Kim Il Sung enabled the DPRK to be a dignified member nation of the non-aligned movement and play a leading role in the movement.

# South-South for Economic

**“An important task at the moment in the struggle for global independence is for non-aligned and all other developing countries to effect South-South Cooperation to achieve economic self-reliance and consolidate national independence.**

**“Developing countries can completely throw off the shackles of neo-colonialism and consolidate their national independence only when they build strong independent national economies. In order to build such economies they should conduct interchanges and cooperate with each other on the principle of collective self-reliance. Imperialists and developed Western countries will never bring them any new international economic order or self-reliant economies on the tray. Developing countries should not expect favours of others and pin hopes on the so-called ‘South-North Cooperation’, but should believe in their own strength and strive to realize South-South Cooperation. If they successfully realize South-South Cooperation in accordance with the lofty idea of Chajusong and mutual help, they will be able to build independent national economies by their own efforts and become rich, strong and developed and bring prosperity to their peoples.”**

**KIM IL SUNG**

Developing countries must promote economic cooperation with other countries to build an independent national economy.

Countries vary in natural-economic conditions, productive forces and scientific and technological levels, raw materials they produce and assortment and quantity of their products. They, therefore, must make at home what is essential and needed in large quantities and secure, through trade with other countries, what is required in small quantities or cannot be produced at home.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**“The developing countries, the third world countries, should realize the South-South cooperation in order to achieve economic independence through the building of independent national economies.**

**“The third world countries should not pin their hopes on imperialists and developed countries but should join hands to seek means of living.”**

To build an independent national economy developing countries must promote South-South cooperation. For their common past and present common desire they would like to sincerely help each other. This is a powerful factor which makes South-South cooperation highly effective.

Developing countries have possibilities to build independent national economies through mutual cooperation. They are rich in natural resources. They account for more than 70 percent of the world's oil deposits and output, over 80 percent of the world's copper output and nearly 100 percent of natural rubber output. They also have many

# Cooperation Independence

**President Julius K. Nyerere looks  
at harvests of the Agricultural  
Research Centre**



useful production experiences and techniques for mutual exchange. They, therefore, can build independent national economies by their own efforts through South-South cooperation without the help of big powers.

South-South cooperation enormously multiplies the power of the developing countries to countervail the Western capitalist countries in the economic relations.

The most important task for South-South cooperation is to establish the relations of cooperation in trade.

Trade constitutes the basic form of economic relations among nations. Closer cooperation in trade is most fundamental to South-South cooperation. Promotion of trade among developing countries is especially important because imperialists take away the precious fruits of their people's labour for a song through unequal exchange. Cooperation in trade is realized through fixing fair trade prices, lowering tariffs, rationally organizing the economy and opening up common markets.

The developing countries fix prices of their

exported raw materials and their tariffs fairly. Four Arab member nations of the OPEC decided to keep balance between need and supply on world oil markets and get fair oil prices. The West African Economic Community comprising 16 member nations stabilized customs tariffs in 1979 and decided to gradually break down customs barriers by 1989, conduct free trade among member nations and follow the same tariff policy towards non-member nations. There are appearing good signs in the form of trade among developing countries, too. In May last year Tanzania and Cuba agreed to conclude a barter agreement. This measure helps to economize in foreign currency and develop trade.

Thanks to their great efforts, the trade among developing countries is rapidly expanding. Trade among them accounted for 19 percent of their total foreign trade in 1970 and increased to 30 percent in 1981. The proportion of processed industrial goods in trade increases sharply. This shows that trade among developing countries is expanding satisfactorily.

Another important task for South-South



cooperation is to realize production and technical cooperation. Production is basic to the national economy. Accordingly, increasing production and technical cooperation as required by the building of an independent national economy is important for South-South cooperation. Production and technical cooperation is realized in diverse forms—prospecting and joint development of mineral resources, establishment of joint ventures, capital construction, exchange of production and technical experiences, use of means of transport, etc.... It is realized through irrigation and technical assistance in agriculture.

Many developing countries are actively promoting production and technical cooperation among themselves.

The Senegal Development Organization was established in 1972 and has carried out many projects so far. Its member nations finished the first stage project of a dam recently. The member nations of the Kagera Basin Organization—Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda—planned to jointly develop inexhaustible mineral resources in the basin through mutual cooperation and are conducting prospecting. They make joint investments in the construction of power stations, roads and railways and cooperate with each other in agriculture.

At first the developing countries cooperated with each other mainly in short-term construction projects but now their production and technical cooperation is gradually taking the form of cooperation in long-term ones and deepening into that of establishing and managing joint ventures for production.

Still another important task for South-South cooperation is to increase financial and monetary cooperation.

The economy cannot be built without money. Financial and monetary cooperation among de-

veloping countries is especially important because they are short of foreign currency and their financial foundations are weak.

Financial and monetary cooperation is realized in the form of creating financial and banking organizations, establishing joint funds and granting government loans.

Last year the Arab-African Economic Development Bank decided to give loans and technical aid funds of 32,700,000 dollars to such African countries as Central Africa, Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Benin, Uganda, and Togo. This bank has so far loaned out 740 million dollars to African countries. Oil-producing countries grant not a small sum of loans to those countries which cannot produce oil.

The developing countries are jointly fighting against the international monetary policy of imperialists. Member nations of the Organization of Latin-American Unity met latterly in the capital of Argentina to denounce US imperialists for raising the interests of their loans and decided to establish a special committee of Latin American countries to jointly solve the problem of liabilities.

Besides, South-South cooperation is conducted in diverse forms such as training of technical personnel, technical exhibitions, inspection of technicians.

The economic cooperation organizations of developing countries are growing not only in number but also in objects and scale of cooperation and their cooperation is getting more and more comradely and friendly.

South-South cooperation will display an increasingly great vitality, helping the developing countries to successfully build independent national economies, consolidate their political independence and more firmly protect themselves from all forms of imperialist domination and plunder.

# Self-reliance Is Must for Building a New Society

Developing countries have many difficulties in building new societies. But they will be able to solve them if they work with the spirit of self-reliance.

The respected President Kim Il Sung pointed out that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance meant the spirit of making revolution for oneself. As is clear from proposition, self-reliance is based on the principle of the Juche idea that one is master of one's own destiny and is capable of hewing it out. In a nutshell, the spirit of self-reliance is that of standing on one's own feet and carrying out revolution for oneself. In fine the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance reflects the independent stance to cut out one's own destiny for oneself and the revolutionary stance to carry out one's country's revolution and construction with domestic resources and techniques and the creative labour and wisdom of one's people.

The overwhelming majority of developing countries are now striving to build new societies. But the results of their efforts are different because of the stance and attitude they take in the building of new societies.

President Kim Il Sung said that those who are devoid of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, neither believe in their own strength nor make efforts to tap domestic resources, which hampers the speedy development of the national economy.

All newly-emerging countries don't want to be satellites of other countries again. If they don't want to be dependent on others, they must be independent. Political independence is firmly guaranteed by the self-reliant economy. If a country is economically dependent on others, it is inevitable that it is politically dependent.

Such instance is offered by some developing

countries. They asked developed capitalist countries to build factories. After building factories for the former, the latter interfere in their scale of production, purchase of raw materials and sales of products. Developed capitalist countries open up mines for developing countries to take away raw materials at giveaway prices. After building civil air and sea ports, they obtain by crafty methods the rights to use them for military purposes. As a result, today some countries serve as a military base of imperialists or as suppliers of raw materials for them, though they won independence scores of years ago.

The conference of the ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries was held last year, where a delegate said: His country has many illiterates though over 30 years have passed since its independence. An advisor of a capitalist country in his country opposes the development of education. According to him, they should first advance the economy as they are poor. And the capitalist countries attach strings to their economic aid to subjugate his country.

Historical lessons show us that we should strictly observe the principle of self-reliance in building new societies.

One must build a new society by one's own efforts because this task itself asks one to make what is wanting and find out what is in short supply.

Everything essential to human life does not exist from the outset.

As they must mould their own destiny, people grasp the nature of the things and phenomena of the world and laws of their changes and development and ren. old and transform the world purposefully through their active and creative endeavours.

In this course they make what is wanting and find out what is in short supply to meet the requirements of their life.

The process of building new societies is that of hewing out a new path, making what is lacking, learning, studying and discovering what they do not know and finding what is in short supply.

In particular, those countries freed from colonial yoke had been exploited and plundered by imperialists and they have little economic foundations. To take our country for instance. Our machine industry accounted for 1.6 percent of our total industrial output value in the pre-liberation years. Per-capita textile output was only 14 centimetres. In this situation, but for the spirit of self-reliance we would not have been able to build our country. The Korean people secured everything for themselves in hearty response to the respected President's appeal to build an independent sovereign state by letting those with money contribute money, those with knowledge, knowledge and those with strength, strength.

One must build a new society by one's own efforts because this undertaking is accompanied with many difficulties and trials.

People's activities to build a new society are conducted in natural and social relations. Therefore, the natural and social conditions may be favourable or unfavourable, and there may arise many difficulties and ordeals. If they hesitate before difficulties, people will inevitably count on others for help, which will develop dependence on others and nihilism among them. But, when they undauntedly and boldly tide over whatever hardships, they will have a firm faith in their own strength, which will turn into a tremendous material force helping build an independent sovereign state.

Over thirty years ago, following the Korean war, our conditions were very hard. Everything was so badly destroyed by the war that sparrows could find their nests nowhere and squirrels jumped into the bosom of soldiers. The internal and external

situation was also very complicated. The Korean people were very short of clothing and food. But, encouraged by the firm faith of the respected President who said that so long as there were the Party, the territory and the people, postwar reconstruction could be carried out with success, they worked in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, tightening their belts, and they carried out industrialization only in fourteen years, which had taken others 100 years or centuries.

In the whole course of building an independent national economy the Korean people unflinchingly followed the road to independence they themselves had chosen not to repeat their bitter slavery but to defend human dignity, and showed graphically how people should build a rich and strong independent sovereign state with a faith in their strength.

In conclusion, I would like to brief on self-reliance and international cooperation among countries.

The principle of self-reliance does not exclude the economic exchange and cooperation among countries. Self-reliance presupposes that a country should turn out for itself what is essential and needed in large quantities and secure what is needed in small quantities and cannot be produced at home, through trade with other countries on the principle of mutual accommodation.

Self-reliance is badly needed not only for oneself but also for others. If one is to help others one should have an ability to do so. When a country builds a strong independent economy by its own efforts, it can actively participate in technical and economic cooperation and steadily expand economic cooperation among countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefits.

We can say for sure that when a country adheres to the principle of self-reliance in building a new society it can successfully repel imperialist interference and pressure and build a prosperous, independent sovereign state.

*Chin Gyong Sun*



# ***South-South Cooperation Tallies with Idea of Non-aligned Nations***

***Mohamed Camara, Director General of Guinean  
Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre***



It is one of most important tasks confronting our country and other non-aligned countries to attain self-sufficiency in food through agricultural development.

Our country, like other countries, pays great attention to the development of agricultural science to increase agricultural production.

If non-aligned and other developing countries are to develop agricultural science and technology to augment agricultural production, it is important to increase economic cooperation and scientific and technical exchange among them.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"Now developed countries are not many but developing countries number more than 100. If the developing countries offer one useful technique each, they can exchange more than 100 techniques with each other. Therefore, if these countries do well**

**economic and cultural exchange and technical cooperation, they can develop rapidly to catch up with developed countries."**

The Korean people are steadily extending aid to the Guinean people in their efforts to build a new society.

The Kim Il Sung Agricultural Research Centre widely known to the world is a beautiful fruit of the friendship and cooperation developing between the Republic of Guinea and the DPRK.

Guinean and Korean agricultural scientists and technicians have jointly conducted research work ever since the appearance of the centre and attained appreciable results.

They have gained not a few good results in seed improvement, study of farming methods and other research work and accumulated useful experiences in their dissemination. They attained great successes also in land rezoning and irrigation and



**Korean and Guinean technicians repair tractors**

transformation of nature and in the use of draft animals and modern farm machines. Through joint research and production activities our young Guinean students are trained to be excellent agrotechnicians.

Our centre frequently arranges seminars on results and experience in research and widely spreads necessary data through state mass media.

If non-aligned and other developing countries rely on the "aid" of developed countries they will have to bear heavy financial burdens to serve their

technicians and buy their expensive seeds, fertilizers and farm machines. But economic and technical cooperation with the DPRK does not impose such financial burdens upon the Republic of Guinea.

I am confident that developing South-South cooperation through the friendly, fraternal cooperative relations between our two peoples tallies with the idea of non-aligned and other developing countries for freedom, justice and economic independence.



# Cooperation between South Asian Countries

The second foreign ministers' meeting of the Cooperation System of South Asia was held in Male, capital of Maldives, between July 10 and 11.

The meeting was attended by foreign ministers of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan and Sri Lanka. They reviewed progress made in south Asian regional cooperation since the first meeting in August 1983 and debated on the ways to expand their cooperation.

The meeting adopted a joint communique. The communique called for close cooperation to improve the economic and social conditions worsening in the developing countries. It also emphasized the need to further promote regional cooperation in the spheres of agriculture, health, science, technology, culture and sports, particularly in

communications and transportation.

The meeting decided to hold the summit conference of the member nations of the system next year in the capital of Bangladesh.

This proves that the second foreign ministers' meeting of the system was an important meeting in developing cooperation in this region.

Member nations of this system vary in their size and situation. Outstanding issues still remain and disputes continue between some countries in this region as a result of the colonialists' divide and rule.

This meeting, however, shows clearly that they strive to closely cooperate with each other because they were all humiliated under colonial rule and desire to develop their economy and culture quickly to get rid of poverty and backwardness.

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## Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa Begins Its Work

The Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa began its work early this July. At the summit conference of this organization held in Harare on July 1 Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe signed a protocol on its commissioning as its chairman.

This organization makes it its mission to establish an African Common Market and an African

Economic Community within 16 years, that is, until 2000.

It also aims to build and develop independent economies through collective efforts of the eastern and southern African countries.

The establishment of this trade area is of great significance in developing the economies of these countries with a population of 150 million.

# ***US Prescription for "Subjection"***

Commenting on the regular session of the "Provisional Committee" of the International Monetary Fund held in Washington, a foreign dispatch wrote:

The present US Administration shows too great a reaction to the slight violation of the laws of "free venture" by former colonies and dependencies in their social and economic development.

Washington hinders developing countries from increasing and strengthening state sectors. Using its financial levers and all other means, it seeks to minimize state sectors, destroy the system of state control over economic development, prevent them from nationalizing private properties, those of multinational monopolies in particular, and hamper liberated countries from having economic relations with socialist countries. In other words, it tries to put developing countries under the neocolonialist yoke of the West. This was clear from what the US Secretary of the Treasury said at the regular session of the "Provisional Committee" of the International Monetary Fund. He arrogantly stated that only when they followed the US instructions to the letter, developing countries could have a "rosy future".

It goes without saying that many developing countries, especially those countries whose economies depend largely on capitalist markets, are open to foreign pressure. Last year the debts and interests of developing countries exceeded the total amount of new loans by 11 billion dollars. This is attributable to the fact that the foreign liabilities of developing countries which do not export oil increased to about 700 billion dollars, whereas the international banks sharply decreased their loans

to these countries. This loan famine enables private banks and international loaning banks under the control of Washington to use their loans to plunder the natural resources of developing countries and they actually do this frequently.

This aroused strong protests on the part of developing nations.

## **Modern Barbarians**

A Cuban magazine *Verde Olivo* revealed that US imperialists are now running amuck to develop germ weapons, barbarous lethal weapons. There is a criminal research centre developing the weapons in Maryland State. It has 3,000 civil and military specialists including bacteriologists. They carry out experiments on strong poisons, nerve-paralyzing gas and bacteria resisting antibiotics. They also experiment on various kinds of insects containing viruses. As a result, even the staff of the centre die of epidemics. There are this sort of centres in other states in the USA.

US imperialists use secretly weapons developed by these centres to destroy the newly-emerging countries which take the road to independence. Because of these brutal acts on the part of US imperialists, dengue is now prevalent in Cuba, Nicaragua and other Latin-American countries. They carry away the lives of people and destroy crops and domestic animals.

This shows glaringly that US imperialists are the worst barbarians of the modern times, who stop at nothing to carry out aggression and plunder.



# ***Japan Is Not a "Friend" of Non-aligned Countries***

**"We should harbour no illusion about the Japanese ruling circles and should not expect any good from them."**

**KIM IL SUNG**

Non-aligned and other developing countries can and must have economic relations with other countries for the purpose of building independent national economies and achieving prosperity and progress. But they should entertain no illusion about the Japanese reactionary ruling circles and should not lay their hopes on them. Japan is not a friend of non-aligned countries.

## **SWORN ENEMY OF MANKIND**

Imperialists cannot and do not help developing countries, third world countries, to achieve economic liberation and live in abundance. They try to dominate, oppress and exploit developing countries and thus fill their own pockets. This is their intrinsic nature which never changes. In particular, Japanese militarists are the sworn enemy of Asian people, who had aggressed on other countries with the backing of great imperialist powers. In the past they occupied Korea and Taiwan, part of Chinese territory, and stretched out their crooked hands of aggression to the Asian continent under the patronage of US and British imperialists, and brought immeasurable sufferings and calamities on the Asian people. Hand in glove with fascist Germany and Italy, they kindled the conflagrations of the Pacific War and worked hard to become the "leader" of Asia.

Japanese militarists unleashed more than ten

bestial wars of aggression, including the Pacific War, since they had invaded Taiwan in 1874, thus occupying 11 countries and regions and reducing them to their colonies and semi-colonies. This is enough to show how they ran amuck to invade and plunder other countries. They employed monstrous methods of colonial rule coupled with brutal medieval repression, and carried out unprecedentedly cruel terrorist rule and unbridled plunder in the colonies and other areas under their occupation. They adopted the "three-way policy" in the mainland China, so that they shot, bayoneted, burned and buried alive 12 million people. They also slaughtered 3 million people in Indonesia and the Philippines.

They looted and destroyed countless cultural assets and the people's means of living in Korea and Southeast Asian countries. Therefore, the eyewitnesses revealed that they exploited "the local population without considering their livelihood" and "their slaughtering methods were too horrendous to see"

The crimes committed by Japanese imperialists against the Asian people and all humanity are still vivid in the memory of people.

## **JUNIOR ALLY OF US IMPERIALISM AND DANGEROUS FORCES OF AGGRESSION**

Japanese militarism is not a "friend" of non-

aligned and developing countries. This is clearly shown by the fact that Japanese militarists formed master-servant relations with US imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism, and actively participate in carrying out America's policy of aggression.

Japanese militarists who revived under the wing of US imperialists are going in for the latter's policy of aggression and war and making rash attempts to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere", thereby to run counter to the national interest of the Japanese people and the aspirations of the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

It is a consistent US imperialist strategy to revitalize and rearm Japanese militarists and use them as "shock force" for Asian aggression. Therefore, at every opportunity, they press Japan to increase military spendings to a large extent and play a greater military role in the Asia-Pacific region. To comply with these demands, Japanese reactionary ruling circles claim that Japan should be a "great military power" and intend to reinvade the Asia-Pacific region. As a result, Japan's armed forces of aggression are being reinforced on a large scale.

In conformity with the US imperialist policy of Asian invasion and the Japanese militarist policy of expansion, the Japanese reactionary government increased the military spendings by 6.5 percent in the 1983 fiscal year as against the previous year, although it curtailed or maintained all other budgetary spendings. It also augmented this year's military spendings by 6.55 percent as against last year. This is as much again as the military expenditure of 1976 when Japanese militarists vociferated for arms buildup. They plan to spend this enormous amount of money in introducing modern attacking military equipment needed to blockade the straits and control the "1,000-mile zone of sea lanes". During the new Five-Year Plan for arms buildup (1986-1990) they scheme to allocate an astronomical amount of money for military purposes, in an attempt to

increase the number of fighter planes of the Japanese air force to 430 and equip the ground forces with new missiles and armoured hardwares and the navy with a number of destroyers and submarines loaded with missiles. This clearly proves that they attempt to make Japan into a "great military power" and recontrol the Asia-Pacific region by force of arms, taking advantage of the US imperialist Asia strategy.

This danger is more conspicuously seen in the fact that Japanese militarists are making haste to rig up the aggressive tripartite military alliance of the US, Japan and south Korea and step up war preparations to cope with the "contingency" on the Korean peninsula.

In an effort to realize their ambitions to reinvade Korea and, with her as a foothold, swallow up the whole of Asia, Japanese militarists are tightening their military alignment with the south Korean marionettes and linking it with the US and Japanese military alliance. They mapped out war plans to invade Korea and are overtly scheming to hurl their armed forces of aggression into the Korean front. As a result, the situation is so dangerous that the Asian people and the rest of the world's people may sustain another great disaster and be plunged into a holocaust of war.

## **SHAMELESS AGGRESSOR DISGUISED AS "HELPER"**

In their bids to achieve their wild design to expand beyond the seas, Japanese militarists under the cloak of "helper" are making economic penetration into Southeast Asian, Middle East, African and Latin-American countries. This bears another clear testimony to the fact that they are not a "friend" of non-aligned and developing countries.

For the purpose of realizing their foul expansionist ambition, the crafty Japanese militarists are now gadding about all parts of the world under the guise of "helper", and stretching out

their crooked hands of aggression on Southeast Asian, Middle East, African and Latin-American countries. Using "aid" as a bait, they invested their funds in Southeast Asian countries under the pretext of "free donations", "payments of indemnities" and "governmental loans", and began to lay foundations for their plunder. They have intensified the export of capital by making large direct investments in those countries, so that they exploit and plunder their rich resources of raw materials and manpower at will.

Japanese militarists chose the Middle East and Africa as their "promising" commodity markets and sources of raw materials. They wormed their way into these regions under the mask of "helper", so as to annually plunder immense quantities of crude oil and iron ores. Upwards of 200 Japanese monopolies, including the Mitsui munitions industry corporations, set up their branches in ten Latin-American countries and are earning enormous profits.

In this way, Japanese militarists laid their crooked hands on all the major economic sectors and resources of Southeast Asian, Middle East, African and Latin-American countries.

As their foundations for economic invasion are built up, Japanese militarists attach increasing political strings to their "economic aid". They bring various kinds of direct or indirect pressure to bear on the countries which receive their "aid" and work viciously to lead them to the right and wrest them from the anti-imperialist front. In addition, they bolster military aggression in keeping with economic infiltration to protect and back up their overseas advance and domination by force of arms. Preparatory for this, arms buildup is being stepped up in Japan now.

The Japanese magazine *Chuokoron* said not without reason that the Southeast Asian countries will be engulfed by Japan politically and economically and that those who watch Japan's economic power which has expanded across Asia are afraid that it may turn into military expansion overnight as in the past.

## Wolf's Trick

Latterly the Japanese government authorities said in their report that in order to pay their "foreign debts" the third world countries should develop economies with "main stress on export", and that Japan would actively "help" them in this work. This patently shows their burglarious intentions. They want the third world countries not to be economically independent but to remain their suppliers of raw materials and resources for good.

Japan depends on foreign countries, third world countries in particular, for most of the major raw materials and fuel it needs.

At present the third world countries strive to consolidate their national independence, restructure their deformed and lop-sided industries left by colonial rule, and diversify agriculture. This proves heavy blows to imperialists facing raw-material and fuel crisis.

The Japanese reactionaries' clamour about "economy with main stress on export" and "cooperation" means to penetrate deep into the third world countries, prevent them from achieving economic independence and reduce them to their economic appendages under the pretext of "cooperation". This is the trick of a wolf which cajoles its prey to gratify its hunger.

# Experience in Training of Cadres

*Pak Jong Ham, Vice-Minister  
of Higher Education*

In order to build a new society, countries and peoples should build up the ranks of their own cadres.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**“Education is an important work on which depend the success in the building of a new society and the future destiny of a nation. The construction of a new society to attain the grandeur and progress of a country and the prosperity of the nation should begin with the education of the people who undertake the cause.”**

The lack of our own cadres was one of the great difficulties our people faced in the early days of building a new society after their liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Before liberation there was not a single university in the northern half of the country, and after liberation university graduates could be counted on the fingers of one hand. We were short of technicians who should restore and work coal and ore mines and power stations destroyed by Japanese imperialists and there were few people who were capable of managing our industry.

Therefore, how to solve the problem of our own cadres after liberation was a vital problem on which depended the success in the revolution and construction and the future of the country.

Taking into full account the importance of this problem in building a new society, the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward a unique policy of training a large number of new intellectuals of working-people descent while leading

the old-line intellectuals who had worked under the colonial rule over to the side of the revolution and educating and remoulding them. And he wisely led the efforts for its implementation and admirably solved this problem.

## GIVING PRIORITY TO TRAINING CADRES

Man builds the economy and develops society. He is the most powerful and intelligent being in the world. Success in all work depends, after all, on how to bring up man as a powerful being. In order to make a country rich and strong, therefore, priority must be given to the educational work to rear men as powerful beings, so as to train many cadres in a short time.

Our Party has taken positive steps to give priority to training our own cadres under any difficult conditions in the whole period of leading the revolution and construction.

Immediately after liberation, when we established the Kim Il Sung University, the first of its kind in our country, our situation was very difficult. We had neither financial and material foundations to set up a university nor teachers. We were short of everything.

But our Party firmly believed that only when we trained our own cadres for ourselves in spite of bottlenecks and difficulties, could we eliminate colonial backwardness and build an independent and sovereign state, rich and strong, in a short time, and pushed ahead with the work to found the



university, overcoming all hardships and obstacles.

The Kim Il Sung University was established in October 1946.

Even in the grim days of the Korean war we gave priority to the training of our own cadres despite all difficulties and obstacles and produced our own cadres needed for postwar reconstruction through universities.

The great leader called back to their universities the students from the front during the fierce war against the US imperialist aggressors to get them to resume their studies.

In the postwar period we built universities first and gave precedence to the training of our own cadres, tightening our belts.

As a result, we were able to carry out the difficult tasks of postwar reconstruction successfully, relying on our cadres.

### **MOTHER UNIVERSITY FOR MANY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING**

We followed the policy of setting up a university and letting it mother institutions of higher learning.

In order to train new intellectuals of working-people stock immediately after liberation we founded a university and let it beget native-cadre training centres.

It was a very difficult job to build and run a university by our own efforts in the post-liberation situation. Some people wavered before difficulties and others opposed the founding of a university, saying that it was "premature."

The great leader firmly maintained the Juche stand and revolutionary principle that we should train our own cadres by our own efforts despite obstacles and difficulties, and energetically led the preparations for founding the university.

The teacher problem was one of the most urgent problems to be solved for the founding of the university.

The great leader sent people to all parts of the country to bring together scholars and appoint them as faculty members or sent in his own name letters asking them to teach at the university.

Among the scholars who had the honour of being called by him were officials who were working in the state economic bodies and even scholars who risked their lives to come from the southern half of the country through the strict cordon of US imperialists.

Under the great leader's meticulous concern, the first ranks of university professors were prepared in a short time.

Laying the material foundations of university education including buildings was another important task to be settled in the founding of the university.

We took measures to erect fine new buildings of the university in a short time, while temporarily using the buildings of the government agencies for the university buildings and hostels.

The great leader saw that the rice donated to the state by the peasants out of their patriotism was used for the construction of the university buildings. Thanks to his deep care and the concern and active support of the people throughout the country the university buildings were completed and the first university for the people in our country was founded on October 1, 1946.

We gained some experience in its management and operation and trained a definite number of teachers. On this basis, we separated different departments from the university gradually to develop them into polytechnical, agricultural, medical and other universities. As a result, the sons and daughters of workers and peasants were trained into fine cadres for our nation in 15

universities in 1949.

## **VARIOUS SYSTEMS OF HIGHER LEARNING**

The needs for cadres increased as the building of a new society progressed. Building of foundations of socialism and socialist industrialisation required a great number of technical personnel.

To meet the requirement the great leader put forward a militant slogan of training more and better technicians faster and radically developed the full-time educational system first of all.

33 universities and 100-odd colleges were set up for two years between 1959 and 1960. The number of universities reached 78 in 1960.

The great leader had various study-while-on-the-job systems of higher education developed along with the full-time higher-educational system.

We set up the correspondence and evening courses in the universities after liberation and the factory colleges in the wartime so that numerous working people could receive higher education while on the job.

As the nation's productive forces developed at the speed of Chollima and the technical revolution progressed at a high tempo a large number of technical personnel were required. To meet this requirement it was imperative to enable broad masses of working people to receive higher education while on the job.

To settle this problem the great leader took measures to establish a large number of factory colleges at large factories and enterprises while expanding the network of correspondence and evening courses. He had farm and fishermen's colleges and a university on TV set up in recent years.

As a result, our factories and enterprises have

turned into dependable centres for training cadres, as well as production bases.

Our experience shows that the simultaneous development of the full-time and study-while-working systems of higher education is an effective way to build up the ranks of one's own cadres, while stepping up the construction of the national economy.

## **ESTABLISHING OF COMPREHENSIVE CADRE- TRAINING CENTRES IN PROVINCES**

We have built up comprehensive cadre-training centres in all provinces.

The needs for the agro-technicians grew rapidly as the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader was realized and agriculture modernized. And the needs for the medical workers increased remarkably as universal free medical care was given and the prophylactic medical policy was more thoroughly carried out.

As the level of compulsory education rose, the needs for teachers could not be fully met only by the universities under the central authorities.

We newly established universities of agriculture, medicine and education and other universities and teachers training and other colleges in all provinces, so that provinces train technicians and specialists needed on their own.

The establishment of these cadre-training centres with province as a unit made it possible to overcome the limitation of relying on the central authorities for meeting the needs for cadres and satisfy the provincial needs for technicians and specialists qualitatively in good time.

Moreover, it accelerated socialist construction as a whole by developing the economy and culture equally in all provinces.

We paid deep attention to increasing the insti-

tutions of higher learning and correctly establishing their subjects while setting up a well-regulated system of cadre training and building up comprehensive cadre-training centres in all provinces. We made the number of students majoring in natural sciences and technology much larger than that of those specializing in cultural sciences in the composition of students.

Stepped-up socialist economic construction and rapid development of science and technology require numerous majors in natural sciences and technology. So we ensured that the students specializing in such sciences make up 70 per cent of the entire students.

### **BEST QUALIFIED CADRES TRAINED**

Cadres are commanding personnel of the revolution and construction. So training highly qualified cadres is very important in pushing forward the revolution and construction.

That is why we pay deep attention to training better qualified cadres while striving to train them faster in larger numbers and ensure quality, speed and number in this work.

We are striving to train highly qualified cadres in two aspects.

One is to temper the students politically and ideologically and train them as cadres equipped with firm world outlook; the other is to train them as competent technicians and specialists equipped with working knowledge and modern science and techniques usable for our revolution and construction.

To this end, we strive to establish Juche in education.

In a word, establishing Juche in education means fully meeting the requirements of our Party's policy and putting the main stress on our own things in education and teaching students everything to suit the actual conditions of our country.

Laying main emphasis on our own things does not mean to reject foreign experience and science and techniques. We teach them to develop our country faster. But we teach them to suit our specific conditions from the Juche standpoint.

While establishing Juche in education, we properly combine theory with practice and education with productive labour.

Only when we do this can we train able cadres equipped with theory and practical experience and advanced science and techniques.

Thanks to these measures we were able to train our own competent cadres who are sound in ideology and fully prepared scientifically and technically.

There are now more than 180 universities and nearly 600 colleges in our country where there was not a single university in the past.

We have a big army of 1.2 million intellectuals today.

The problem of cadres which was the greatest headache in building a new society has been fully settled in our country and all problems of revolution and construction are solved admirably by its own cadres.

This is one of the greatest successes achieved by our people in building a new society under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Not resting on our laurels, we are striving to attain a new higher goal of intellectualizing all society.

**“The basic way of settling the food problem in the non-aligned and developing countries is to develop their own agriculture and thus attain self-sufficiency in food.”**

**KIM IL SUNG**

## ***Measures for Increased Food Production***

**— In Non-aligned Countries —**

The non-aligned and other developing countries set the settlement of the agricultural problem as one of important tasks to build a new society and are striving to develop agriculture to increase its production. Particularly, they are taking active measures to augment agricultural production by their own efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food.

### **MALAYSIA**

Malaysia is bending great efforts to develop agriculture. It has drawn up an agricultural development plan (1984-2000) which will bring about great change in the development of the national economy as a whole. The Malaysian government is striving to multiply the production



**Malagasy public servants are out to obtain cultivable lands**



**Insecticides are sprayed in Laos**



of rice, as well as traditional natural rubber and palm oil. It is planning to meet 80-85 percent of the domestic consumption with home-produced rice. It is taking a number of measures to this end. It is also making efforts to lay the material and technical foundations of agriculture and raise the zeal of the peasants for rice production.

### **UGANDA**

The Ugandan government has started to make a plan for agricultural education to solve their difficult economic problem and encourage the people to produce more food grains. This is based on their consciousness that Uganda is an agricultural state. 90-95 percent of the Ugandan population gain their foods and money from lands. More than 80 percent of primary school children become peasants after their graduation. Agriculture is the chief producer of food and the main source of foreign currency.

The chief aim of educational programme is to

improve the contents and quality of the education of youth.

### **ALGERIA**

One goal of Algeria's second five-year plan is to attain self-sufficiency in food. During this plan (1985-1989) adopted by the Algerian government, efforts will be concentrated on the increase of agricultural production and the improvement of water control.

### **NIGERIA**

The Nigerian government has latterly taken measures to boost food production. It decided to organize producers' cooperatives and raise the procurement prices of farm produce.

Meanwhile, it called upon the graduates from universities and schools of all other levels to go to the countryside to help the peasants in their work.

It is going to gradually increase agricultural production and satisfy the home needs for food.



**Paddy-weeding in Indonesia**



**Rice-harvest in Guyana**

# Pyongyang Meeting of Irrigation Non-Aligned Countries

A meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture (NAMIE) was held between June 16 and 22 in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting was attended by delegations and delegates of the coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture and other non-aligned and developing countries concerned and delegates of international organizations.

The meeting concluded its work successfully amid the great expectation and interest of the people of non-aligned and other developing nations.

Pritam Singh, head of the delegation of India, the chairman-state of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit Conference, made an opening address at the meeting.

Saying that the DPRK had sponsored three important meetings on food and agriculture in recent years, he stressed that under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the DPRK Government had kept up interest in the field of food and agriculture and made many achievements and set the goal of producing 15 million tons of grain in the near future.

Referring to the Indian experience in developing irrigation, he pointed out that India paid its primary attention to irrigation in accordance with the 20-point programme put forth by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and scored great successes, thus fully developing techniques and realizing self-reliance in the development of water

resources, irrigation management and other fields.

In the opening session Kim Chang Ju, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the DPRK Agricultural Commission, made a welcome address. Congratulatory speeches were made by heads of several delegations and delegates.

Then the meeting entered a plenary session. At the meeting Choe Su Hon, Member of Scientific



# Experts of Coordinators of or Food and Agriculture

Council of the DPRK Academy of Agricultural Science, was elected chairman, the head of the Mozambican delegation vice-chairman and the Cameroonian delegate rapporteur.

Sharing the successes and experiences of non-aligned and other developing countries in irrigation and drainage and strengthening their cooperation in this field were adopted as agenda

items of the meeting. In the afternoon the meeting debated the agenda items.

During the meeting, the participants inspected on a number of occasions irrigation facilities and factories producing irrigation equipment, agricultural institutes and cooperative farms in Pyongyang, South Pyongan and North Hwanghae Provinces and Nampo City.

## The venue of the meeting





Earlier, on the evening of the 16th, the DPRK Administration Council gave a banquet in honour of the delegations and delegates to the meeting.

Kim Chang Ju made a speech at the banquet.

He pointed out that in solving food and agricultural problems in non-aligned and other developing countries it is very important in practice for their irrigation experts to sit together to exchange their experiences and find effective ways and means of increasing cooperation and exchange in the field of irrigation and drainage.

He continued to say: If they give full play to the spirit of collective self-reliance and expand and develop together exchange and cooperation on the principles of equality, reciprocity, mutual respect and filling each other's needs, great successes will be made in the irrigation of agriculture and food and agricultural production, and thus an extremely favourable phase will be opened up for the struggle for self-sufficiency in food to achieve economic independence.

Through their firsthand inspections, the delegations and delegates closely studied the construction and management of various reservoirs, irrigation installations, irrigation and drainage facilities, the production of pumps and power equipment in factories and the water-supplying methods in the cooperative farms. They were deeply

impressed by our successes in irrigation.

The head of the Guinean delegation said:

Thanks to the great efforts directed to irrigation for a long time, Korea has accumulated experience in developing water resources. This is a precious experience to be followed by non-aligned and other developing countries. Particularly, the African countries suffering the food crisis caused by a long spell of drought should learn after the Korean experience of irrigation, so that they can increase food production and guarantee the people's well-being. We are learning quite a lot from the reality of Korea which rapidly develops under the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il.

The head of the Burundi delegation said that the firsthand inspections had enabled him to fully grasp the vitality of the Juche farming methods created by the great President Kim Il Sung. He added that Korea's experience of comprehensive utilization of water and land should be learned from.

After inspecting the Kiyang irrigation facilities and the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, the head of the Benin delegation said: "If a country is to prosper, there must be a great leader and a working-class party and the entire people should



**Delegations and delegates inspect Lake Sohung**



**Delegations and delegates inspect the Kiyang irrigation system**



firmly unite behind the party and the leader. This is clearly proved by the Korean reality. The Korean people have made miraculous achievements in economic development, thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il."

Having inspected Lake Yonpung, the head of the Zimbabwean delegation said:

We cannot help admiring such a huge irrigation project completed by the Korean people themselves under the sagacious guidance of the respected Comrade Kim Il Sung. Lake Yonpung is a great creation that shows the bravery and daring of the Korean people. We should learn from the successes and experience the Korean people have gained in irrigation.

The meeting was over on the 22nd after successfully concluding its work. Prior to closing the plenary session adopted the final report on the NAMIE.

The final report analyzed the problems discussed and recommended a joint study for cooperation in planning, designing, construction and management of large, medium and small-

scale irrigation projects, the training of technicians, the exchange of techniques in irrigation, drainage and water management and the setting up of sub-regional, regional or interregional action committees made up of countries interested in joint ventures to manufacture irrigation and drainage equipment. It also proposed to set up a body to coordinate technical cooperation in irrigation and drainage.

A letter of thanks permeated with feelings of profound respect and reverence to President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the participants. The closing session followed. Delegates delivered speeches in congratulation of the successful meeting. Chairman Choe Su Hon made a closing speech.

The meeting convincingly demonstrated once again the firm determination of non-aligned and other developing countries to attain self-sufficiency in food by expanding cooperation in irrigation and drainage and destroy the imperialists' divisive and estranging moves and cement friendship and unity.

# *Let Us Increase Cooperation in Irrigation*

**—Speeches Made by Delegates at the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture (Gist)—**

*The Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture exchanged the achievements and experiences gained in irrigation before debating on increasing cooperation among the non-aligned and other develop-*

*ing countries in this field.*

*Many heads of delegations and delegates took the floor more than once.*

*Follow some of their speeches.*

**Pritam Singh, head of the Indian delegation:**



Thanks to remarkable strides in irrigation, we have increased the total irrigation potential to about 63 million hectares and are planning to create a potential of another 50 million hectares in the future.

India made a good success also in her endeavours to avert the flood disasters. She has set up the Central Water Commission and other organizations and enhan-

ced their role, thereby gaining some experience in design, construction and management of irrigation facilities.

India will increase various forms of cooperation with the Asian and African countries in design, construction and management of irrigation works on the principle of filling each other's needs.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should set up an organization to coordinate the planning, design and building of irrigation facilities and irrigation equipment factories and the training of irrigation technicians and experts.

I, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India, propose to establish a training centre for all the countries.

**Justin Ngassam, Cameroonian delegate:**



Large-scale irrigation projects need colossal money, manpower and techniques, but it is more important to shape a correct policy and raise the people's enthusiasm. If the government of each country adopts a correct irrigation policy and mobilizes technicians, it can develop as much water resources as it wants.

We must actively help countries with no irrigation experts to train their experts who will make deep joint study of irrigation with experts of the countries in their respective regions.

**Bernard Koundiano, member  
of the Guinean delegation:**



Guinea is known as a country abundant in water resources but has irrigated only 50,000 hectares of 2,000,000 hectares of arable land.

In order to prevent damages from brine and flood, Guinea is building dams and establishing drainage systems. It is striving now to irrigate another 30,000 hectares of land.

It is one of conditions for completely settling the water problem to increase cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Guinea is ready to increase various forms of cooperation to attain good results in agriculture, particularly in irrigation.

I would like to take this opportunity to express thanks to the

Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for making great contributions to agricultural production through sending irrigation and agricultural technicians to Guinea and other southwestern African countries.

**Chong Ryong Bong, member  
of the DPRK delegation:**



Our country has long cooperated closely with many countries in irrigation.

We can send the designers, technicians and experts to the countries which want our cooperation, to help them to carry out the hydrometeorological observations, the study of soil and water consumption of crops and experiments and the designing of irrigation projects and model irrigation facilities. We are also ready to send experts to the countries wanting our cooperation to give technical assistance in their irrigation construction and jointly build model irrigation facilities and to provide our efficient equipment on the principle of filling each

other's needs.

We can set up several joint ventures for producing complete sets of or separate irrigation equipment in each of Asian, African and Latin American continents and regions.

To actively promote cooperation in irrigation, we deem it necessary to enhance the role and function of the Coordinators for Food and Agriculture and establish an organization to encourage and coordinate many-sided exchange and cooperation.

**G.R. Choudhury, head of the  
Bangladesh delegation:**



Cooperation among nations is needed for developing irrigation. Closer cooperation is all the more important in Bangladesh because it has to build irrigation works in many areas. I believe that the current meeting will contribute to increasing cooperation among non-aligned countries in irrigation.



**Kayengeyenge, head of the  
Burundi delegation:**



The Burundi government directs great efforts to making farming intensive and modern and took concrete measures to carry out irrigation projects well and effectively use water and made great successes in the efforts for their implementation.

I believe that we will learn much from Korean experience through inspection.

The proposals advanced by the delegate of the DPRK for closer cooperation in irrigation are very concrete and constructive. I fully support them.

**Kefyalew Achamyelch, head  
of the Socialist Ethiopian  
delegation:**



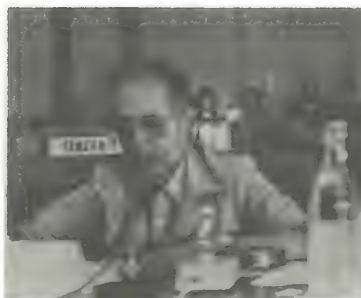
Socialist Ethiopia is going to promote the irrigation plans for

various stages we are making now, relying largely on international cooperation. If the non-aligned countries meet like this to have debate and learn each other's experience, they will be able to carry out irrigation projects successfully.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is giving great help to other countries in irrigation.

I fully support the DPRK's proposal to set up an organization of coordinators for cooperation.

**Jose R. Font Jerguera, head of  
the Cuban delegation:**



Cuba is seeking new methods of irrigation, while increasing cooperation with fraternal and other countries, on the basis of achievements and experiences gained in irrigation and promoting researches on the rational use of water. Experience shows that it is highly important in irrigation to increase cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries. I believe that the current meeting of irrigation

experts will contribute to increasing mutual cooperation in irrigation.

**Ralaizanadraoto Jean Marie,  
head of the Malagasy  
delegation:**



The Malagasy government has been bending great efforts to increase agricultural production, rice production in particular, from 1976 to attain self-sufficiency in food. Madagascar has received much assistance from the DPRK and has bright prospects for increased agricultural production.

The Malagasy peasants are now taking an active part in building and protecting irrigation facilities. Introduction of sprinkler irrigation is a difficult task. But we must push it forward.

**Samuel Geza, head of the  
Zimbabwean delegation:**

After the country's independence the Zimbabwean people have concentrated all their efforts in the development of the





national economy and paid special attention to irrigation which is a backward domain. The chief way to increase agricultural production is to properly carry out the work to develop and use water resources and establish drainage systems and forest and river conservancy.

Cooperation among countries is important in irrigation. Only when non-aligned countries exchange achievements and experiences and closely cooperate with each other they can build successfully medium and small irrigation works.

#### **Kwabena Wiafe, Ghanaian delegate:**



Non-aligned and other developing countries must prevent imperialist aggressors from sub-

jugating us to them again and plundering us of our resources. To this end they should increase their cooperation and widely exchange successes and experiences with each other.

Ghana has little experience in irrigation as a result of colonial rule. I propose to set up a permanent organization and establish joint fund to help those countries like Ghana with little experience and techniques in irrigation.

#### **R.L. Ntokoane, Lesotho delegate:**



It is imperative in Lesotho to develop irrigation schemes in view of prolonged severe droughts damaging crops.

Close cooperation among non-aligned countries is important in developing irrigation techniques.

I would like to express thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung for sending technicians to help Lesotho in irrigation projects.

It is necessary to form a con-

sultation organization with the coordinators of the non-aligned countries to settle the financial problems arising in designing, building and managing irrigation facilities.

#### **Gnidehou Justin, head of the Benin delegation:**



Even the countries suffering financial shortage can make new development when non-aligned countries cooperate with each other and jointly promote the training of technical personnel. The important problem confronting Benin is to design structures to improve lands and develop and use water resources. The effective way to secure irrigation and other equipment is to establish joint ventures among non-aligned countries. The Benin government will always strive to strengthen friendship and cooperation with other non-aligned countries and protect their fundamental interests.

**Ibrahim Hamad Mohamed  
Salih, Sudanese delegate:**



It is necessary to increase mutual cooperation especially in designing and building irrigation facilities. There may be different forms and ways of mutual cooperation. But it is important to set up a cooperation organization for designing and building irrigation works.

The DPRK delegate proposed to establish a permanent organization to coordinate the design, construction and management of irrigation facilities. His proposal is realizable.

**Langsy Xayvisith, head of the  
Lao delegation:**



The current meeting of irrigation experts will contribute to

developing the agriculture of non-aligned countries, promoting their mutual understanding and strengthening their solidarity.

The irrigation system established by the Korean people under the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung serves as a model for all the developing countries. The Lao people warmly congratulate the Korean technicians and people on their achievements made in agricultural and all other fields under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

**Raymond Bernard  
Latchmansingh, head of the  
Guyanese delegation:**



Guyana drew up an irrigation construction plan for self-sufficiency in food and is striving to irrigate 50,000 hectares of land by 2000. The DPRK has already given much assistance to Guyana in irrigation. All non-

aligned and other developing countries must cooperate with each other in the efforts to train irrigation experts.

They should establish regional experts' training centres and get help from those countries with rich experiences in irrigation in their efforts to train experts.

They should also set up joint ventures to produce irrigation equipment. What is important here is to establish joint ventures whose types suit the actual conditions of each country and enable all of them to participate in them. The current meeting should take practical measures to realize mutual cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in irrigation. The establishment of a permanent irrigation bureau is advisable as one of such measures.

**Traore Seydou, head of the  
Bourkina Fasso delegation:**



Non-aligned and other developing countries have great possibilities to increase cooperation among them. The ex-

perience of Korea which manages and runs the irrigation works by its own efforts and techniques, greatly inspires us. Bourkina Fasso will further develop irrigation in accord with our specific conditions through bilateral or multilateral cooperation. We hope the DPRK and other countries to help us to build a reservoir to irrigate 40,000 hectares. We also would like to train irrigation technicians as Korea does. We support the DPRK's proposal to increase cooperation in training irrigation experts and establish joint ventures to produce irrigation equipment.

**Joseph Tchicaya, delegate of the Group of 77 in Rome:**



Increasing mutual cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in irrigation is the fundamental question to be discussed at the current meeting. Accordingly, this meeting should adopt clear-cut and practical recommendations thereof.

In irrigation developing countries may be helped by experts of those developing countries with rich experience and merge their research centres if necessary. And they can receive help from international organizations in the solution of the financial problem, the training of experts and the establishment of irrigation equipment production enterprises for agricultural development.

**Elpidio Tijerino Molina, Nicaraguan delegate:**



I have learned much from the Korean countryside I inspected and found clear-cut ways to settle the irrigation problem we have taken pains to seek. The solution of the irrigation problem in developing countries is the shortest cut to the settlement of the food problem for the people. The solution of the irrigation problem is our common task.

It is important for the establishment of joint ventures for production of irrigation equipment to settle the financial prob-

lem properly. A special committee must be set up for the solution of the financial problem.

**Hikaru Tsutsui, delegate of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization:**



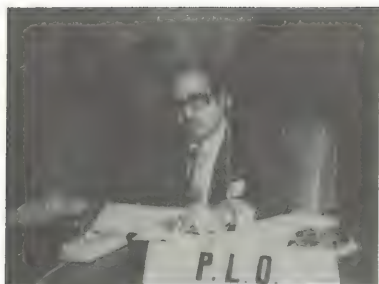
It is highly important in increasing agricultural production to establish irrigation systems and effectively use water. That is why the UN Food and Agriculture Organization attaches great importance to irrigation.

We failed to reap rich harvests. One of the reasons was that we did not design and build well irrigation facilities and made a little investment in irrigation. We must take measures to improve the construction and management of irrigation facilities and work out ways to train irrigation experts and technicians.

**Musutafa Al Saphariny, PLO Delegate:**

The Palestinian people are indescribably oppressed and exploited because the Zionists use





richly irrigated farm lands for military purposes and enforce colonial rule. The PLO has a special institution for agricultural-food production which has irrigation experts and technicians. I warmly welcome the cooperation of non-aligned and other developing countries in irrigation projects and the establishment of joint ventures.

**Rui Fernando Mayor, head of the Mozambican delegation:**



Mutual cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries is highly important

in the solution of the economic problems. This problem is particularly important for the economic development of Mozambique. I propose to site in Pyongyang the headquarters of a permanent organization for mutual cooperation in irrigation and hold its annual session of coordinators.

The solution of the financial problem is most important in the execution of the resolutions of the current meeting. I, therefore, propose to form a group to make concrete recommendations for the solution of the financial problem to be submitted to the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries to be held next year.

**H. Mwinyi, head of the Tanzanian delegation:**



Only when non-aligned countries exchange achievements and experience in irrigation and in-

crease cooperation they can successfully build irrigation works.

Therefore, it is important to establish regional centres for mutual cooperation in the designing, building and management of irrigation facilities and in technical matters. And it is necessary to set up centres to train irrigation technicians and experts in Africa and Latin America.

**Madio Fall, Senegalese delegate:**



Senegal directs great efforts to irrigation work to be self-sufficient in food. It uses big rivers and underground water for irrigation. Good results have been attained in irrigation through the wide use of underground water. Drainage and desalting projects are also under way.



# Final Report of the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture (Gist)

The Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture was held in Pyongyang, the DPRK, from 16 to 22 June, 1984.

The Meeting of Irrigation Experts convened according to the recommendations of the Second Meeting of Coordinators of the Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture held in Pyongyang in June 1981 and of the Fourth Meeting of the Coordinators of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation of the Non-aligned Movement held in Havana in March 1982, as well as to the decisions of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries held in New Delhi in March 1983, aimed at putting forward proposals for promoting technical cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the design, construction and management of large, medium and small-scale irrigation projects as well as considering the possibilities of establishing joint ventures for the production of complete sets of irrigation equipment.

Mr. Pritam Singh of India, on behalf of the present chair-state of the non-aligned movement, opened the meeting.

He pointed out that it was befitting that the Meeting was being held in Korea in view of the tremendous achievements made by the DPRK in irrigation and agriculture under the sagacious leadership of H.E. President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader H.E. Kim Jong Il.

He said that the delegates of the non-aligned and other developing countries would find much to learn from each other and much to share for mutual benefit and advancement.

The Meeting pointed out the pressing need for making judicious use of land and water resources,

irrigation included, in order to increase food and agricultural production in the non-aligned and other developing countries faced with an increasingly deteriorating crisis in terms of food and agriculture and with the continuing food crisis existing in numerous regions of the world.

The Meeting noted that the commissioning of modern irrigation and drainage systems, the management and maintenance of the already existing systems according to advanced technological and scientific developments, the manufacture of equipment and materials and the training of personnel were priority tasks for increasing food and agricultural production in the majority of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The Meeting underlined the importance of exchange of experiences and successes among the non-aligned and other developing countries in irrigation and drainage and of the promotion of cooperation in these fields, in the spirit of individual and collective self-reliance, to make best use of the existing possibilities and potentialities in order to increase food and agricultural production.

The Meeting noted that in recent years the non-aligned and other developing countries intensified economic and technical cooperation in order to vigorously promote irrigation projects, river improvement and afforestation and water conservancy so that remarkable successes and experiences were recorded in this process.

The Meeting underlined the importance of closer South-South cooperation in irrigation and drainage for increasing food and agricultural production and examined various practical proposals to do so.

The Meeting recommended that economic and

technical cooperation should be promoted with a view to judiciously turning to account the water and land resources, including irrigation, in the non-aligned and other developing countries in the following priority sectors—planning, investigation, design, construction, management of large, medium and small-sized irrigation projects, damming, terracing, afforestation, pasture development, preventing siltation of irrigation reservoirs, establishment of drainage systems, building of river dikes, river improvement, land reclamation and management.

The Meeting emphasized the necessity for strengthening cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries with a view to consolidating national, sub-regional and regional bodies in irrigation and drainage. In this respect the Meeting recommended:

- To increase the existing human, material and financial resources and give appropriate assistance to the countries requesting it in order to establish new bodies;

- To promote the exchange of experience gained by each country in shaping and applying state irrigation policies, technical documentation and design.

#### **Cooperation in Planning, Design, Construction and Management of Irrigation Projects**

The Meeting underlined that for non-aligned and other developing countries to protect their crops against drought and flood, and to achieve food self-sufficiency, it is important to promote their cooperation in design, construction and management of large, medium and small-scale irrigation projects under bilateral and multilateral agreements. In this respect the Meeting recommended:

To assess the volume of water resources by each country and the possibilities of their utilization and development by making hydrometeorological observations, underground water and geological surveys, by measuring water intake in plants, and increase technical cooperation for building them;

To produce standard designs for each work in accordance with the local conditions in each country or each sub-region;

To achieve bilateral or multilateral cooperation i.e. to enter into joint ventures as soon as possible

by identifying the needs, technologies and capabilities for the design, construction and management of projects;

To call upon competent countries, in accordance with the principle of complementarity, to supply countries requesting assistance—under favourable terms—with highly efficient equipment, apparatuses and implements;

To call upon countries with experience to send specialists to countries requesting them with a view to improving the management of water and irrigation facilities;

To jointly study forms of cooperation for strengthening existing specialized design offices and, where conditions so provided, to set up new ones and entrust them with the task of undertaking such work as irrigation projects for other countries which have such a need.

#### **Training of Technical Personnel and Exchange of Technologies in Irrigation, Drainage and Water Management**

The Meeting pointed out that one of the most urgent tasks of non-aligned and other developing countries is to train irrigation designers, technicians, experts, operators and skilled workers. In this respect the Meeting recommended:

To set up, in accordance with the existing situation and facilities in each country, short-term training centres, training centres, specialized irrigation institutes for irrigation and drainage, etc. and to closely cooperate in constructing buildings, manufacturing laboratory appliances, producing textbooks and other teaching aids and means, furniture, etc.;

To train irrigation trainers;

To encourage exchanges of technical information, standard designs, publications of practical experience and periodicals;

To actively encourage the organization of various scientific seminars, symposia, refresher courses, workshops, study tours, etc. with a view to stimulating and intensifying scientific exchanges.

#### **A Survey of the Possibilities of Establishing Joint Ventures for Manufacturing Irrigation Equipment**

Recognizing that conditions and opportunities

are ripe for starting joint ventures for manufacturing and supplying a wide range of irrigation equipment in conformity with the specific realities in non-aligned and other developing countries, the Meeting recommended:

To invite the countries having technical and material capacities for the production of irrigation equipment and those which need it, to actively cooperate with a view to setting up joint ventures for the production of irrigation components or a full range of irrigation equipment, in accordance with bilateral or multilateral agreements, in the spirit of collective self-reliance or to strengthen existing enterprises;

To encourage that form of cooperation through which the production tasks are distributed among the non-aligned and other developing countries according to specialization criteria;

To encourage the setting up of action committees, made up of the interested countries at a regional, sub-regional and inter-regional level for joint ventures designed for manufacturing irrigation equipment.

## Coordination of Technical Cooperation in Irrigation and Drainage

The Meeting stressed the necessity of coordinating and encouraging technical cooperation among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in irrigation and drainage. In this respect the Meeting recommended:

To set up a mechanism for coordinating technical cooperation in irrigation and drainage.

Its short-term task is to generalize and disseminate the technical information and experiences, and ensure contacts among the non-aligned and other developing countries. The long-term task is to coordinate the elaboration and implementation of an action programme for technical cooperation.

A number of delegates expressed their desire that this mechanism be set up in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They proposed that lesser mechanisms should also be set up at a regional or sub-regional level, considering the specific conditions of different regions of the non-aligned and other developing countries.



The final report of the meeting is adopted



# A Land Free of Drought and Flood

*Nasiruddin Ansari (Nepal)*

How Korea which was food-deficient has become self-sufficient in food was unbelievable until I came to Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to attend the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of the Coordinators of Non-aligned Countries. During the sojourn we had opportunities to visit the rural villages, reservoirs, canals and pumping stations, factories, and cooperative farms where vast lands are planted rationally

and scientifically. These visits had opened our eyes.

The saying that seeing is believing is a truth. After our visits to the Pyongnam Irrigation System, including Yonpung reservoir and Kumsong pumping station, and Wonhwa and Oryu Cooperative Farms and several other irrigation facilities, I came to know how Korea has become self-sufficient in food.

The majority of developing countries have been dependent upon rains which are either

meagre or abundant resulting in drought or flood. But this whim of nature has been changed by the disciplined hard toil of the Korean people under the wise and far-sighted guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The Korean people created a model of the world in irrigation by carrying out the irrigation and drainage projects as a mass movement, to harness the vast water resources rationally under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and now they reap bumper crops every year free from flood and drought.

The Pyongnam Irrigation System, situated in the north-west of Korea, was visited by us. According to a guide this irrig-



**Delegations and delegates look round the pumping station of the Rihyon cooperative farm**



## Foreign friends inspect the Oryu Cooperative Farm

ation project was built in less than 2 years and more than 100,000 hectares of farmlands are under this irrigation system. The system comprises 10 reservoirs, 1,000 pumping stations, many lock gates, 2,000 km of canals and waterways with over 10,000 structures. The study of this irrigation system reveals that all the water resource is most rationally utilized in Korea. Reservoirs are created in upper reaches of rivers in Korea and the water in the canals is augmented by pumping stations to fill the needed water quantity. Uplands that cannot be reached by water for gravity are fed by pumps. For this purpose there are pumping plants everywhere in the country.

Korea's records show that the irrigation works were in progress in 1946-1948 after liberation but interrupted temporarily due to the Fatherland Liberation War in 1950. After the war (July 1953) the hardworking people of the DPRK built tens of reservoirs, several hundred pumping stations and completed the pro-

jects to irrigate 1,000,000 hectares of lands only in a few years after September 1958.

After completing the irrigation of paddy fields the irrigation work for dry lands which cover a considerable area of the DPRK was taken up. A particularly great success was achieved in a campaign to install sprinklers for irrigating vegetable gardens around cities and workers' settlements as well as to irrigate maize and other upland fields, following the policy of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

In brief the irrigation facilities of the DPRK comprise 1,700 man-made lakes and reservoirs, big or small, having a storage capacity of 2,990,000,000 cubic

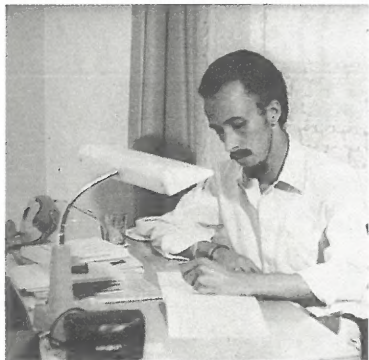
metres, 25,000 pumping stations, 125,200 ground water stations, 40,000 km of canals and waterways with 180,000 structures which irrigate 1,400,000 hectares of agricultural lands of the country. Now, nowhere in Korea one can find dependence of agriculture on nature. In fact, the Korean people have changed the nature of the country.

I offer my deepest thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who wisely led the Korean people to achieve the brilliant successes in irrigation.

*Wasiuddin Juman*



# Incredible Reality



*Americo terra* (Angola)

When I heard about the construction of Nampo Lock Gate in Korea, I could not bring myself to believe it. But, through my firsthand inspection I got to know that it was a fact.

The Nampo Lock Gate is one of the largest monumental structures in the world. An 8-km-long dam and many locks are to be built in the sea, and a railway and motor road laid atop them. I was told that the Korean People's Army soldiers and builders would complete this mammoth construction project just in a few years. Indeed, this was a fantastic undertaking, which is possible only in the DPRK.

I looked round the construction site together with all the rest of delegates to the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture. I could not but admire at the militant stamina and

courage of the Korean people, who step up the construction of Nampo Lock Gate, rallied rock-firm around the great leader President Kim Il Sung, in an endeavour to attain communism as soon as possible. The construction of Nampo Lock Gate is accelerated with a giddy speed under the wise, energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The completion of this construction project will enable the Korean people to lead a richer and happier life. For the lock gate will supply an adequate amount of water to the newly reclaimed tidelands, which will help increase this nation's output of cereals. The railway and motor road to be built on the top of the lock gate will improve traffic and transport. Also, the landscape of this area will be beautified greatly.

The moment I set foot on the construction site of Nampo Lock Gate, I could perceive Korea's heart throbbing wildly, impressed by the heroic, devoted efforts of the Korean people to achieve the purpose of building the magnificent lock gate.

I intend to frequent Korea in order to watch her reality which is wonderful today and will be still more wonderful tomorrow.







**Part of downtown Pyongyang where the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of the Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture is held**





**Friendship  
Solidarity**



*BBB*